

RECEIVED

APR 18 1903

Dr. Ellinwood

1- Persecutions of French Catholics
2- New statistics & reinforcements
3- Need of C. G. G. for D. & Miss. H. & F.

X Haeju, Korea,

Feb 26 1903

Maffitt

Dear Dr. Ellinwood:

At the request of Mr. Hunt and of Dr. Allen the U.S. Minister Dr. Underwood and I are here, present at an investigation ordered by the Korean Government into the question of the lawless acts of the Roman Catholics in this Province. The Romanists, protected from arrest by the French priests, have inaugurated a reign of terror, have usurped the rights of magistrates, arrested men, imprisoned them, tortured them and extorted money, have released their men when arrested by policemen, beaten the policemen, defied the officials and carried on all sorts of lawless proceedings. They have lent money to the people for money with which to build their churches and in all their lawless proceedings have been protected from arrest by their French priests who have themselves had men beaten, prisoners released, policemen and other officials arrested and brought before them for punishment. They over-reached themselves however when they ran up against stalwart Protestant Christians who would die before they would give their money to build Romanist churches and who would refuse to recognize the right of Romanist leaders and French priests to arrest, try and punish them. For eight months our Christians have been trying to secure justice through the regular Korean Courts until finally they succeeded in getting their grievances before the Central Government. We had not interfered at all tho I had written a statement of the case & Dr. Allen asking him if there was anything which could be done to get the Korean Government to protect its own people. Dr. Allen asked the government to investigate and a special inspector was sent. He has already found that the complaints of our

Christians are but a very small fraction of the outrages which have been perpetrated upon this people in the name of the Roman Catholic Church and he has requested the deportation of the two French priests who have been most active in the affair. Whether this Government has strength enough to assert its own authority in Korea as against the usurpations of the French priests and the horde of robbers who have attached themselves to them is the question which is now at issue.

I regret the necessity of being away from important work in P'yung-Yang but for the time this must supersede all other work - as the whole question of the existence of our Churches seems involved in this struggle. Our men were most unmercifully beaten and tortured by the Romanist Leaders and when they appealed to their own officials for protection, ^{they} were again beaten ^{by the Romanists} and tortured and finally driven from their homes, their wives and children beaten and their land taken from them. They have shown themselves the equals of the early Christians and the Protestants of Reformation times in their endurance of persecution, their steadfastness in the faith and their strict adherence to law and order in their efforts to secure protection from their own government.

The poor people are finding these self-appointed magistrates (the Roman Catholic Leaders) even more cruel and more oppressive than their officials have been in past times and the stories they tell of the way in which they have been beaten and tortured in the presence of the French priest and the way in which their money has been extorted from them remind one of the days of the Spanish Inquisition. Thousands of people have been forced by terror and by threats of ruin to join themselves to the Roman Church and now that an investigation has been

ordered, complaints are coming in from all over the Province asking for redress. If the Government asserts its authority and succeeds in capturing and punishing some of the worst criminals, there will be a far greater crowd of complainants from among those who as yet are afraid to speak out.

As yet we do not know what the Korean Government will do, altho it looks as tho failure to assert its authority now is a practical abdication of its right to rule its own people and a surrender of that right to the French priests and their followers.

Had we not the clearest kind of evidence it would be impossible to believe that the priests have been a party to these lawless deeds and even with the evidence it is hard to believe that they have fully known the extortions & cruelties practiced by their followers, many of whom are ex-criminals who under the protection afforded them by the Roman Church are carrying on high handed robbery.

What is to be the outcome we know not but in prayer and trust are looking to God to bring out of it all, that which will be for the good of His Church and for His own glory.

Pressure of work during the month of January prevented my writing you my usual January letter concerning our requests for re-enforcements and appropriations.

The plan of the Mission for opening a new station between Seoul and Peking is entirely independent of the question of withdrawing from Fusan. The latter question the Board has now definitely settled and the Mission having met its responsibility in presenting its views to the Board, except of course the over-ruling action of the Board.

and will act accordingly in manning the Fusan Station.
 We shall however need a goodly number of new missionaries this
 year for re-enforcing all the present stations and for one or two
 new stations. The station between Seoul and T'akha is imperative
 if we are to properly develop our work and prevent the separation of
 our Presbyterian work in South Korea from that of Seoul by a work
 entirely Methodist or Baptist.

I want to plead also for more single ladies for our Northern
 work. The need is an imperative one. The two ladies we have in Pyeng-
 yang cannot begin to meet the calls for country classes among the women
 and we are losing immeasurably by the lack of such work.

Our chief failure in Korea has been the failure to put in re-
 enforcements large enough to meet the great opportunities we have
 had. When we had our great opportunity in Northern Whang Hai
 Province we had one or two men for that work. The Roman Cath-
 olics sent four priests into the midst of our work - then increased
 their number each year until now where we have 3 men giving only
 part of their time the Romanists have 9 men giving all their time.

A section of the country which I visited five years ago and where
 Catechumens were then received has never since been visited by a
 missionary and other places have received but one visit. The Romanists
 followed up our initial work most vigorously and have built up
 scores of Churches.

Unless we can re-enforce S'yau Chum and provide for work among
 the women there and in the Pyengyang work we shall be neglecting another
 great opportunity.

While we develop our educational work which is now so important, let
 us not neglect the great opportunity for a larger evangelistic work.

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I want also to write a few words about the furlo for Dr. & Mrs. Wells. Aside from the fact that it is an advantage to our work to have our missionaries leave in summer and return after the following summer rather than leave at the best season for agricultural work. In this case there comes the added reason that Dr. Wells whose eight years are nearly past is in great need of his furlo. He is far from well, is very nervous and this year is not equal to the requirement of his work. If he remains longer it will be simply for the sake of the rule - not for the sake of the work which he is to do.

We shall eagerly await the action of the Board upon the requests for appropriations trusting that the receipts this year will warrant large appropriations for house-building and for new missionaries.

I have greatly enjoyed Mr. Blair's association with me in country work this year. He is doing fine work on the language, is a zealous evangelist and readily wins the love of the Koreans by his own earnest loving efforts for them.

Miss Snook too has been doing a work among the country women which they have greatly appreciated. Her visits to several young groups have been effective in strengthening the women.

Glad that you are still able to keep up your correspondence for the Korea work and appreciating very much your last letter to me dated Nov. 21st '02

Very sincerely yours

Samuel A. Moffett.

RECEIVED

APR 27 1903

Dr. Ellinwood.

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- 1 - Still at Hagi ju,
 - 2 - Pyeung Yang hospital =
 - 3 - "Friction" in Mission

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Hagi ju Korea

March 17 1903

Rev. F. F. Ellinwood D.D.

156 Fifth Ave. New York City.

Moffett

Dear Dr. Ellinwood:

1 - Your letter of Jan'y 21st. has been forwarded to me here where I am still detained by the important interest at stake in the investigation of the lawless acts and persecutions on the part of the French Priest and their Roman Catholic followers. A dozen or more of the Romanists have been convicted of robbery, of torture, of extortion and of resistance to the authorities, while the French priests have been clearly shown to have been cognizant of many of these deeds, to themselves have had men beaten, arrested, tried & punished & to have had Romanist prisoners released from prison. In some cases even murder under torture has been charged against the Roman Catholic leaders.

As I have listened to the testimony of our Christians and have seen the spirit in which they have endured persecution and the spirit of forbearance and love they have shown towards those who have so cruelly treated them, my heart has been filled with gratitude that it has been my privilege to see such character formed in these men.

The Love of the Gospel of Jesus Christ has been revealed to me anew and I thank God for the great privilege of bringing that Gospel to this people in whom the fruits of the Spirit have been so manifested. Among them is one of the first men whom I received as Catechumen in Pyengyang nearly 10 years ago.

My present object in writing just now after receiving your letter is to correct a misapprehension in regard to the building of a hospital at Pyengyang by Mr. Fish of San Francisco of which you write. Evidently a mistake has been made and what you have heard is I am quite sure without foundation in fact.

As far as Mrs. Moffett + I know Mr. Fish has had no thought of building a Hospital in Pyengyang. Dr. Wells is expecting to raise funds for that purpose during his funds next year.

I have been planning the enlargement of the Book store in Pyengyang which I have conducted for nearly ten years and am planning for a Reading Room in connection with it. For the carrying out of this plan Mr. Fish has made us a gift and my brother has also sent a contribution. Possibly this gift is at the basis of what you heard about a Hospital.

I trust this may reach you in time to correct the mistake so that in making the appropriations this year for Hospital, site, building, equipment &c. you will not be acting upon mis-information.

Your letter also contains the following sentence - viz:-
 "There seems to be some friction not only between the

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North and Fusan, but some also between the old stations of the Mission."

Concerning this may I remark that the "friction" has not been between the North and Fusan but ^{practically} the whole Mission took exception to certain phases of the situation at Fusan and on the question of giving up the Fusan station the Mission was almost of one opinion. Some in the North opposed it.

Probably the Northern members of the Mission have written more fully on the subject but the opinion was if anything held even more strongly in Taikou and Seoul.

As to "friction" between the "old stations", I think there is less now between Seoul & Pyongyang than there has been for several years. There is more hearty co-operation and less suspicion on the part of our Seoul brethren. The so-called "friction" arose very largely from the fact that the great development of the work in the North made it seem that we were getting too large a share of the new missionaries for several years and from the fact that we in the North differed so decidedly from some in Seoul on certain phases of policy in the development of work.

Now that Seoul station has as many men as it can well take care of and the Board has relieved us of responsibility on some phases of policy, that feeling has disappeared.

The Board has taken to itself the responsibility for decision on house building and medical work in Seoul and so we are relieved. When the responsibility is upon us we must of course act according to our Conventions as to what is best and will so represent matters to the Board. Then the responsibility is upon the Board and we of course accept its decisions and act accordingly.

The Board has settled it that more men are to be settled in Fusan and that decision stands altho there are many in the Mission who when the responsibility was upon the Mission could not vote to send so many men there for preliminary work when such a large developed work and ready harvest calls for more men in the North & Center of Korea.

There are now 8 Presbyterian Ministers and 3 Physicians in Fusan & Paikun with not more than 300 members & Catechumens requiring oversight and there are but 10 Presbyterian Ministers and 2 Physicians in Pyengyang & Sjun Chum with about 5000 members & Catechumens needing oversight, direction & organization with all the work that is involved in the more advanced stages of the work.

Personally I do not think the force in the South too large for even initial work among such a large population - but I fail to see the wisdom of placing 5 Presbyterian Ministers in Fusan and only 3 in Sjun Chum at this stage in the development of the work.

I quite fully concur in your views on the "Dr. Irwin matter" as referred to in your letter. However the Board put a grave

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responsibility upon the Mission and we met it in the way that seemed right & best all circumstances considered. The Board has relieved us of further responsibility in that matter alas and I have no desire to take up the subject again. I sincerely hope that the judgment of the Mission will be proven to have been a mistaken one and that Dr. Stravis's return will prove for the best. Of course we shall all do all we possibly can to promote harmony and to secure a blessing upon the work in Fuzan in all its phases.

I thank you sincerely for all your kind words and your good wishes for Mrs. Moffett & myself. May you be permitted to see the great spiritual blessing upon all the work in the mission fields for which you have been working and praying.

Very Sincerely Yours

Samuel A. Moffett.

Feb 18th

A Telegram has just come announcing the death in London of Rev. W. V. Johnson of small pox.

RECEIVED

MAY 12 1903

Dr. Ellinwood.

May 21

Station letter

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Seoul, Korea, April 6, 1903;

Dear Dr. Ellinwood,-

Miss Barrett

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The reports given at the March station meeting seem to me to be very full of interest, though some were not written and so are not at my disposal for extracts.

^{Dr.} Dr. Underwood was in the country so we had no report from him but he will probably write you of the interests which held him so long in Whang Hai Province.

Mr. Gale having just returned from the same place had not had time to write a report but gave us an outline of the outrageous proceedings on the part of the Romanists there under the leadership of a Father Wilhelm. To put it briefly the French Catholics have seized and are holding all the prerogatives of civil power in Whang Hai and are using it to further their own purposes. They have been exercising this sort of power over about twenty districts, in only three of which there are Christians. So the movement is not aimed especially at Protestants there though the effect will be to stop our work there unless they are checked. That is what the government seems making a weak attempt to do. Now it will all end in more than any one can see now. At present Mr. Gale is very happy over the near prospect of joining his family again though for a brief time. He has

been working so extremely hard,--doing the work of nearly two men most of the time-- that we are all glad for him to have the rest, especially as he had malaria so much last summer and would probably have it again if he stayed here this summer. He reports that the translators committee have finished Galatians and are working on Ephesians. During his absence Mr. F. S. Miller will take charge of the Christian News.

Mr. F. S. Miller had just returned from a trip to the south east where he first held a class in Tum Pongi--pronounced Toon Hengí-- in *Chun San* District. Although notice had been given twice to the churches and some of them had subscribed toward the fund to pay for the food and wood for the class, the average attendance was only about seventeen men and boys, and these were not the same ones all through. Men living ten or twenty li away found it too far to come or were too busy. Mr. Miller took sick with Grip on the second day and only managed to keep up to his work by lying down between sessions. As his helper Kin was in Whang Hai with Dr. Underwood during the first part of the class, Mr. Miller had it to do alone, teaching four hours a day, and holding evening meetings and morning prayers. But he says, "We had a blessed time tho' and studied Luke thro' and parts of Matthew not found in Luke. Those who attended, I feel sure went away feeling they had received a blessing". After the class he and Kin who had by that time joined him, he visited other groups. At one place some innocent persons

were in jail and had had to use considerable money to pay ~~squeezes~~ and the Mr. Miller ought to pay that if he could not interfere for them, and were somewhat dissatisfied that he did not. We hope they will not end by going over to the Plymouth Brethren who are working thro' that region. The church at An Song where we had not given the political assistance that the people tho't we should, and where some had been disciplined, have gone over to the Plymouth Brethren where they can get political assistance and freedom to break the Fourth Commandment, a paid position or two, and a general ^{freedom} from law and order.

Thus this field is very discouraging, as the Plymouth Brethren have been not only taking over people who had been connected with us, but thier tendency has been to make those people return to all thair former bad ways and sometimes even take up worse ones. But Mr. Miller adds, - I would feel very bad about these sesessions had not these churches proven themselves so unspiritual and so impenitent and so evidently after the loaves and fishes before they left us, and by the fact that they left us. As the apostle of love says, - They went out from us but they were not of us, for if they had been of us they no doubt would have continued with us. But they went out that they might be made manifest that they were not of us. Meanwhile they nucleus of a new work seems to be

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forming in some of these places and among a better class of people.

We have more hopes of these as they know from the start that we do not assist politically and therefore are probably more in earnest.

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Dr. Field had just returned from a trip over the same region that Mr. Miller had visited in the preceding trip, extending across southern Kyeng Kui Province into Chung Chyeng, finding the same conditions that he did, namely that in the new work is very much more encouraging. In Keng Kui however, at Emul she found an interesting little group which Mr. Miller had already reported and which resulted from the visit of one of the women to the hospital in Seoul where she stayed some time with a sick child, and returning home, took the gospel with her. Several other women professed to believe but only three ^{seem} to be in earnest. The father-in-law of the woman who first believed is also a Christian. One little boy has learned to read though he has no teacher. It seems as though the Holy Spirit had taught him in order that he might read the Bible at their services, for they meet regularly on Sundays and Wednesdays even though not one of them can read. They meet, pray, sing and disperse, and have been doing this for several years. The men however seem to regard it as a woman's affair. Dr. Field and Mrs. Shin met, taught and prayed with these women three times each ^{last} on Saturday and Sunday and then went on. After a

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very hard trip, owing to rain, mud, and swollen river, they reached Sintai the end of their journey, where no foreign woman had ever been. They began the study of the Catechism the next day preceeding each lesson by a short Bible study. Seven women who were catechumens came regularly, and a number of others who had begun to believe after Mr. Miller's visit, were equally anxious to study and did so. They all had hymn-books and nearly all had well fingered copies of the catechism which they seemed to like to study. Dr. Field tried to meet the children only, in the afternoons, but the women were so anxious to get all they could, that they would stand around and listen. However a number of the children had simple gospel lessons read and explained to them and learned the ten commandments. At the night meetings the men were so eager to attend and to study that Dr. Field broke her rule of never addressing men and gave some talks. She also had her "boy" Cha Subang speak to them sometimes which he did well. This Sintai church is only fifteen months old and up to the present time they have held services nightly, not missing a single night either Sunday or during the week.

Mrs. F.S. Miller's health has been somewhat better and she has been able to look after her usual household duties and also teach a weekly Bible class of women.

Dr. Avison, Mr E.H. Miller, and Mr. Clark took a short trip across the river to a group of villages where live a few believers who come into Seoul. Mr. Clark for reasons to be mentioned did not write a report. An extract from Mr Miller's says,—"There was one incident which impressed me with the readiness with which the Koreans listen to a story of the Savior. At a small village we stopped, ^{and} as usual, ~~and~~ tried to raise a crowd by singing a hymn. But all the inhabitants seemed to have abandoned the place, though a few faces were seen at the door of one of those half-under ground huts where such work as shoe-making is carried on. On inquiry it proved to be a tobacco factory where the leaf is made into the prepared article as seen in the streets of Seoul. My teacher at my suggestion went in.

inside, and while they continued their work he told them the old story, and at telling points it elicited their assent "That's so, that's true", they would say, and they seemed as those who had never heard the story, tho' within ten or fifteen li of Seoul. The trip was a revelation to me of the heathen just outside the city; not that there is not enough to keep us busy within the walls, but that there lying just outside in villages separate from each other seem more accessible." I had hoped to have Dr. Avison's account of this trip and also the report that he gave orally of some of the visible results of the hospital work as an evangelistic agency, but owing to his being so crowded with work he has not been able to write it. Mr. Welbon's and also Mrs. Welbon's reports were full of encouragement. As Mrs. Welbon's is to be printed in full in the next number of the Korea Field I will not quote from that as you can so soon read it there and the full report is so much better than extracts.

The roads were so bad that three chair coolies gave out and new ones had to be obtained and it took them three full days in early February to reach Pai Chun. However when they arrived they found men and women both on hand and eager for study. Classes began the next day with prayers for half an hour, then the women went with Mrs. Welbon to another house for their study while the men remained with Mr. Welbon at the church and were taught the First Epistle of John by Evangelist Saw. Singing was practiced in the afternoon, Mrs. Welbon presiding at the baby-organ. Evangelist Saw assisted Mrs. Welbon in teaching the women while Mr. Welbon and the helpers taught the men. Mr. Welbon says the evangelistic meetings held every evening were better attended than any he ever held there before. He says, "The last morning of the class an hour was spent in preparatory service for the communion to be administered the next day. I never attended a meeting like it before. After the leader's remarks there seemed to be such a feeling come over the meeting that each felt himself to be the chief of sinners. Many were the confessions of sin, broken by sobs and tears. There was scarcely a dry eye in the room. It was a meeting

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long to be remembered, and I look for better things through out that whole district, for it did look as tho' the Spirit was working in their hearts. At the communion service there was an attendance of about 125, besides a large number of sight-seers. Some would not partake of the elements because of a deep-felt sorrow for sin, but bowed in a silent prayer and shed penitential tears.

At our last meeting, which was a testimonial meeting, we had 25 testimonies in less than twenty minutes. Two or three were on their feet at a time. Each told of some special good thing he had received during the ten days class. Some had received a new idea of God's wonderful love, some felt a deeper responsibility for the eternal welfare of their neighbors, others had a clearer view of sin and its terrible consequences, others felt as tho' they had just begun to believe, so happy were they in their new experiences, and so it went on. There was no preaching to others nor fear expressed that they would not be able to live because of hard times.

The thirty six men present came from twenty four towns, the leaders in nineteen of these places had their expenses paid from mission funds and all the others and the women paid all their own expenses. So that two thirds of those in attendance paid their own way. We should remember that this is one of the most poverty stricken districts in our mission.

Mr. Clark and Miss Wambold were then engaged in nursing Mr. Johnson and so were unable to be present at the meeting to give reports of their work. The whole station feel under obligations to these two and to Mrs. Clark also for their kindness to Mr. Johnson. You have probably been told of how the Clarks took Mr. Johnson into their home, how Mr. Clark and Miss Wambold nursed him after the disease was pronounced small-pox, and of the last words etc. etc. so I shall not repeat these. Only I wish as a member of Seoul Station to say that Mr. Johnson even in his brief stay with us had impressed us with his beautiful spirit over his wife's death, and the sweet simplicity of his character. We cannot grieve over his death as he

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wished to go, tho' not in a repining way. But we do earnestly hope that God will use this as a means of rousing the interest of many in the home land, in the work Mr. Johnson came so far to do, and which is now laid down and again waiting for another to come and take it up. Mr. Clark has proven himself a very helpfull member of the community and is also doing extremely well with the language. Mrs. Clark's study has been more interrupted by her not being well at first but since Miss Samuel's arrival, the two ladies have been work-together (Miss Samuels boards at Clark's) and Mr. Clark has been helping them all that he could, so that they too are making progress.

Miss Doty gave a brief report mentioning the slight illness of some of the girls, who were however well at the time of the report. Miss Doty has had enzema in her ears since last Annual Meeting, which refuses to yield to the doctors treatment entirely tho' it is better than at first. After giving her report, Miss Doty started the next day March 17, for Chyen Ju to visit Miss Tate of the Southern Presbyterian Mission. We hope she will return rested and perfectly well.

Those who are building or expecting to do so in the near future are taking great satisfaction in the great help Mr. Gordon is to them by taking the entire burden off their shoulders, thus leaving their time free for pure mission work. Mr. E. H. Miller expresses the hope that since so much of his time has been taken in remodelling a little Korean house, this past winter, his new house too may go up while Mr. Gordon is here. This would leave his present house for the use of the boys' school, for which it will be used anyway eventually, tho' perhaps not for a year or two yet.

For myself, I have been teaching Geography since last December, two classes in the boys' school and one in the girls', two of these classes being duplicates. At first it was so difficult that I had to study several hours a day and then did not get it very well. Even now it takes nearly all my study time to prepare that, and the lesson for morning prayers with the servants, and the Sunday School lesson. But I enjoy both the school work and the Sunday School class. The pur

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pupils are bright and interesting and seem to understand my wretched attempts at Korean much better than I should think they would and I have a pretty good chance to judge too, for my two lower classes are ^{not} advanced enough for the work of the only geography we have in the Korean and so I make extracts cutting out all but what will be easy for them to get hold of, often changing it a little, and then dictate it. The most of it they write down readily without a question, but once in a while a word is not easily understood and I have to say it several times, but someone always gets it at last without seeing the word, so I really feel encouraged. I don't try to make extended remarks on the lesson but sometimes I tell them some little thing not in the book, and therefore in my own words, and they understand. And the boys are very kind about helping me to better pronunciation and to tell me a word when I can't find the one I want. The girls are too timid for that.

On Saturday mornings Mrs. E. H. Miller and I meet with our teachers and Bible women to study the Sunday School lesson for the next day, and spend a very profitable hour together. Of course the Bible women do the greater part of the teaching but both Mrs. Miller and I make it a point to do a part of it ourselves both for the sake of the Bible women who need guidance and for the sake of our language study. I have also adopted the plan of having my class commit ~~and~~ reverse of the lesson during the week and recite it the following Sunday. I also recite the verse and mark in my roll book who have recited it correctly. They learn the verses very well and seem to enjoy doing it.

Since Miss Doty went away I have had oversight of the girls' school and they began to make things interesting the day after she left by fifteen of them getting sick with Grippe. That disease had already made the rounds of the two Methodist schools in the city so it was our turn. Two nights the helper Mrs. Shin and I gave medicine all night, and now all of them seem to have recovered their usual health. During this illness I realized as I had not before,

How crowded the girls' quarters are, but we hope before another year we shall be able to remedy this as the station is pretty sure to take some action for that purpose.

April 8, '03.

Since writing the above Miss Doty has returned looking rested and with her eczema entirely gone. She reports having had a delightful time.

As this is my first attempt on a type writer I hope you will pardon the many mistakes; and I think perhaps that in spite of them this is more easily readable than if written by hand. Hoping that your health is good and equal to the strain of office work

I remain

Yours very truly

Mary E. Barrett.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA.

~~Dr. Brown.~~

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W

SEOUL, KOREA, April 8, 1903

Dr. F. F. Ellinwood,
156 Fifth Ave. New York City.

My dear Doctor:-

I have your letter of December 24 and two from Mr. Speer. I have been intending to write you when we should bring this catholic prosecution to an end in Whanghai. Messrs Underwood and Moffett went there to attend the official investigation for me and they comported themselves with marked dignity and reserve, so that the French authorities have not complained, while the Koreans have expressed gratitude for the aid of our people, and the general persecution of the non-catholic natives at the order of a French priest, who has set aside and usurped Korean law, has redounded to the credit of our missionaries so that in one instance I heard of a whole village who had asked to become protestants. As there was marked evidence of a ^{genuine} ~~as~~ did desire for temporal power in the request, ^{since} the people seemed to think the Americans were going to drive the French out, the application was not accepted. Mr. Jones of the Methodist Church told me of this.

I had started to have copies made of letters to send you but the task is too great and you probably would not care to read them. Underwood and Moffett sent me long daily reports and from these I have made up a synopsis and reported the matter to Washington with copies of court records. They may refer the matter to you possibly.

A most disagreeable and unfortunate incident has been the publication of the protestant side of this matter with violent editorials, by Mr. Hulbert in his review. The French Minister seems to think that Father Wilhelm,

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who has heretofore enjoyed an excellent reputation, must have become a little cracked by his solitary life off there in the country; I sometimes think Mr. Hulbert is worse than cracked. He evidently does not mean to do harm but he does a great deal nevertheless.

I send you a few copies I had made and a news-paper cutting.

I was very glad to receive a letter from you again, and congratulate you on being able to do a good days work in spite of all the wear and tear of so much previous work. I am glad to hear from Mr. Spear that you have recovered from a recent cold, and that Dr. Brown is now on the road to recovery. What a terrible disease that typhoid is. I dread it more than cholera. We had decided to send our two sons to Cornell next year but the epidemic of typhoid there, and the remarkable statement of President Schurmann that if the boys had used only boiled water they would not have had the disease, caused me to change my mind. When the President of a scientific school publicly announces that he can do no better than scold 3000 boys for not carrying a tea kettle around with them while playing football, like a Chinese soldier on parade, I think it time to look for another school.

As our boys must get an education that will enable them to earn a living, we have decided to send them to the Mass. Institute of Technology, Boston, and I have secured leave to run home for the summer via the Siberian R.R. to see to their entering. They will meet us in Europe however for the summer and have a chance to polish up their French. I shall hope to find you at your desk when I call probably in October or September.

With kind regards to your good self, Dr. Brown and Mr. Spear,

I am, as ever,

Yours sincerely,

H. D. Allen.

- 1- Glad of letter of sympathy
- 2- Samy love in Co withdrawn
- 3- Academy work & prospects

6/10

RECEIVED

JUL 20 1903

Dr. Brown.

Pyeng Yang, Korea, June 16 1903.

Salt 10
Baird

My dear Dr. Brown:-

1- Your kind letter of April 24th., was duly received and was deeply appreciated by both Mrs. Baird and myself. The loving sympathy expressed by friends has been a great comfort to us. Our little lad had never been ill a day, and was, to us, at least, a peculiarly sweet and attractive little fellow. I am glad for the sure hope that we have that we shall see him again and have him for our own once more.

2 The last American mail brought word that Dr. Ellinwood had been obliged to relinquish his foreign correspondence. While we know that that does not mean that his interest in us and in the work will be any the less, yet we are left with a sense of bereavement. It will seem strange to see his familiar signature ~~no~~ more. Since a change must be made, however, I can truly say that we are well pleased to be under your care. We have never forgotten your visit with us, and only wish that you could come oftener.

3 The academy closed last week for the summer, after a year that was most interesting and encouraging and that emphasized very strongly some necessities for the coming year. More foreign help we must have in the teaching force, if the students are to be properly taught or even taught at all. I am hoping much that an equipped man may be appointed this fall to join forces with me in the school.

favor

If it can be properly manned the prospect of usefulness before the school is exceedingly bright. A man may be pardoned, perhaps, for feeling some enthusiasm concerning his special branch of labor. Certain-

ly I do feel, that at this stage of the work here nothing is so important as the development of preachers, teachers and leaders from among the people. We can never hope for a sufficient foreign force to shepherd and tend these teeming thousands who have come out into the light. Their leaders must be brought out from among the people themselves, and my hope is that the academy may take a hand in such a development. It is not the work of a day or a year, yet with every pupil a professing Christian, and many of them already actively engaged in local evangelistic work, the prospect for the realization of hopes is good.

Beside another missionary in the school, a pressing need is for textbooks in the native character. We have progressed thus far by the use of textbooks in the Chinese, but if we are to continue with thoroughness and profit we must have a good set of textbooks in the vernacular. I am pushing hard this summer to accomplish something in this line, and have retained several of the schoolboys to act as scribes. I have on hands a physical geography, a general history, and the beginnings of some other things. Mrs. Baird is also at work on a natural history, Mrs. Lee on a physics, and Mr. Gale and Dr. Field on some other branches, so that between us all we ought to have the satisfaction in the course of a few years of seeing something done.

With kindest regards to yourself and Mrs. Brown from us both,

I am Yours Sincerely

Jr. M. Baird.

47 4x

S. A. Moffett. RECEIVED

SEP 12 1903

Pyeongyang Korea Dr. Brown.

August 5 1903

Rev. Arthur J. Brown DD.
156 Fifth Av. New York City.

Dear Dr. Brown:

Great as our regret is that we must give up Dr. Ellinwood as our correspondent we rejoice in the fact that your recent visit to us has put you into such intimate touch with us and our field that you already know the situation and can enter at once into sympathetic correspondence on all matters affecting the progress of the work in Korea. It is my pleasure to write you the station letter for June-July and to keep you posted as to the progress of events.

The early part of June was spent by most of us in itinerating, finishing up the year's work, since the statistical and fiscal year of the Churches closes July 1st. The result of the trips was largely reported last month. The July narratives however tell of Mr. Swallen's successful work in the Hank circuit with promising outlook in Sun Chon County where heretofore we have had very little work, the presence of the persecuting Roman Catholic priest in that County checking the people. Miss Best also reports a good year in the girls' school under her care, the attendance increasing as as to necessitate plans

for another school, while the fact that many of the girls are about to complete the primary course emphasizes our need for more single women in order to begin a High school for girls and young women, instruction of the latter being especially demanded by the Country Churches.

Mr. Lee reports the completion of the new building for work shops and Press room in connection with the Academy and a tower for the bell at the city Church. He also reports two short trips to Churches near by.

My own narrative includes a very successful trip to Soon An County, visiting two Churches where I baptized 42 men and women and received 26 Catechumens, and also found that in three villages Chapels had been founded in connection with these Churches. The Central Church with its associated Chapels in the surrounding villages is becoming a marked feature in the growth and organization of our Country work. Two other points were visited where new buildings have just been erected and the beginning of new Churches made in strategic points on the Circuit.

Returning to Pyeongyang I again took up the examination of candidates for baptism and on June 21 it was my privilege to baptize 61 adults, making 113 additions by baptism to the city Church this year. The following Sabbath Mr. Lee baptized 36 children and our year's work closed.

By the middle of June the itinerating season closes and

we all gathered for the Class work which follows.

The first was our Summer Training Class with its numerous Conferences of various kinds with Helpers and Leaders. This year we had with us Mr. Whittmore + Mr. Ross and a Class of 95 picked men from the ^{two} stations and a few also from the Seoul territory and that of the Canadian Presbyterians.

The Scriptural studies and practical Church Conferences on the Northfield or Winona plan very evidently exerted a profound influence upon these Leaders of the Church and this influence will in turn now be felt throughout all the Churches.

I think you already know that we look upon our many Importance and various Training Classes as perhaps the most influential of Training as well as the most distinctive feature of our work. Classes and that it is largely through these Classes that we have been able to train and educate our large body of able consecrated Evangelists and Church Leaders who are the main stay of our work.

Three This last year we more thoroughly organized these new new classes into classes for more effective instruction. Six of them constitute the Theological Class; thirty have been examined upon the first years work and advanced to the second years studies in the "Course of Study for Helpers"; and twenty two of them are now at work on the first years course. These are all "Approved workers" whom we

deem worthy of occupying official positions in the Church and from whom are being selected Evangelists, students for the ministry and men for ordination to the Eldership.

As soon as this Training Class was over there followed a session (the third this year) of the Theological class of six Evangelists who are being prepared for ordination to the Ministry. Mr. Smullen, Mr. Hunt and I met with them daily for three weeks, completing the work of the first year of their five years course.

During a part of this time the Normal Class in two divisions was also in session with 62 teachers, school trustees and prospective teachers engaged in study and conference upon questions relating mightily upon the efficiency of Primary schools throughout our Country Churches.

These classes left us just about enough time to prepare our yearly reports for the Annual meeting so that we might enter the month of August free for recreation, correspondence, and odds and ends of work preparatory to another busy year.

The preparation of reports has revealed the fact that statistically as well as otherwise this has been the best year in the history of the Station. There were 865 adult baptisms making with 367 in the Ayen Chum Station 1232 for this Northern work, while the actual enrollment of members and Catechumens in the

two stations now runs over ten thousand (10,000) with such an ingathering in so short a time do you wonder that we plead for a few more men and women to properly oversee this first generation of Christians while we train and educate those among them who in but a few more years will bear the main responsibility of the work.

We are facing some difficult tasks. We need a Higher School for girls and women; we need another man higher in the Academy; some of us must give more time to schools the Training and Theological Classes; and we need at least one for girls; more men in the Country work. We run the risk of losing and as much that we have gained if we withdraw from the other main itinerating and evangelistic work before our first few men in the Academy are ready for ordination to the Ministry when they will be able to relieve us of much work. We are moving steadily forward to the ordination of men to the Ministry and to the Eldership. Given another five years with the force of workers allowed us at last Annual meeting and we will have passed the critical stage of a work built up upon the policy in which the evangelization of a large constituency precedes the emphasis to be laid upon institutional Educational work.

With most cordial greetings to you as our Secretary

Very sincerely Yours Samuel A. Moffett.

Korea

H. E. Blair.

RECEIVED

SEP 26 1903

Dr. Brown.

97

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Princeton, Sept. 25,

Rev Arthur J. Brown, D.D.

156 Fifth Avenue N.Y. City

Dear Dr Brown

I am happy in acknowledging the receipt of your notification of my appointment as a foreign missionary under our Board and of my assignment to the Korea mission.

This early designation of my future field has come to me as a great joy, equalled only by the joy I see a month hence when on the outside of the west gate of P'yeng Yong my brother and his wife

become informed of the Board's action.

I wish to express my thanks to the Board for your early and favorable action. I rejoice in the fact that God is so abundantly sending his saving grace upon Korea and that the marvelous ingatherings there compel us to believe that God would have us follow the evident leading of His Holy Spirit.

I am glad you are to be with us this winter. The prospects are good for a strong missionary movement this year in the Seminary. Ten new Volunteers have joined us already and we are expecting more. Of course these men have been volunteers in College before coming here.

I am about to send in a list of the

men to Dr Halsey for
the work of the Dept. and
also to the Profet Dept.
so that the circular letter to
the Seminary men of which
Mr Spier recently spoke
and the Appeal from the
Foreign Mission Fields" by
Dr Ellwood may be
correctly mailed. Our men
are not all in as yet.

Though I am not prepared
to sign the "Manual acceptance"
today, yet it gives me great
joy to express my acceptance
of appointment to Korea as a
missionary under "The Board
of Foreign Missions of the

Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.
I count it a great privilege
to be welcomed to the number
of the great host of men who
have honored Christ in this
service and I count it a
great honor to be made a
missionary under our
particular Board.

My prayer is that
God may bless the world
with abundant salvation, that
the missionaries may be
largely used and strengthened
in numbers, that the Boards
and especially our Board
may be richly blessed. I pray
also that I may be a missionary
after the desire of Christ,
well equipped in strength,

Spent & humility. Oh that God would at this
time manifest the hosts of the Redeemer in Christ
and manifest to the world in mighty triumph
his abundant salvation.

Cordially yours
Arthur E. Blair

Hodge Hall 401

Princeton N.J.

9/23/03

1. Need of reinforcements.
2. " " New Station in North.
3. Concerning Advanced School for girls.
4. Special request for Mrs. Berubel's quarters.

S. A. Maffett
Pyengyang Korea
Oct 13 1903

Rev. A. J. Brown D.D.
156 Fifth Ave. New York City.
Dear Dr. Brown:

RECEIVED

NOV 16 1903

Dr. Brown.

Our Mission meeting this year was one of the most delightful I have ever known and was marked by a spirit of harmony and Christian fellowship which was an inspiration. From all stations came good reports of progress and promise. I am sure you will rejoice in the reports this year.

There are several things connected with the requests made this year of which I wish to write.

1. First and foremost is our great need for more men and women in order to take advantage of our splendid opportunities. May we not have two more single ladies sent at once in addition to Miss Brown and Miss Kirkwood. We need one for Talker not only for the work there but because of the small number of ladies in that station. Mrs. Brown & Mrs. Bull will be the only ladies there this year. Feeling the great need the Mission has sent D. Field there for three months even tho' the work is sorely need her. The other lady is greatly needed in Pyengyang for a double work - that of County classes and of city schools. We can no longer delay the establishment of the Advanced School for Girls & Women, neither can we afford

to take one of the ladies from the Country work. Given Miss Kirkwood and one more lady this year and we can plan for both Country classes and city schools so as to meet the most urgent needs - but with fear that these important work must suffer greatly. Please read these extracts from Miss Best's and Mrs. Hill's reports.

Two important facts have developed in connection with these classes. One is the urgent need of two more single women to engage in country work. There are only two workers at present who are free from other duties to devote

any considerable time to conducting these country classes, some of which, like the one at Pori Tukai and others almost as large, have grown beyond the power of one person to conduct with profit to all the women who attend. There is the new work also to be considered and provided for, that undertaken this year by Miss Snook being representative of work in other districts that is waiting for someone to take up. At the close of nearly every class there have been women who have begged the missionary to go home with them to their villages, and sometimes so strong were their entreaties, it was only the knowledge that every week to the close of the itinerating season was promised elsewhere that kept her from yielding to their desires.

The other important fact revealed by these classes is that there is a large number of young girls, the daughters of Christians who are eager for more knowledge, but for whom the station has as yet been able to provide no educational opportunities aside from those afforded by several primary schools of very crude character, by the country Bible study classes and the two training classes in Pyeng Yang. These young girls attending the country classes sometimes to the number of ten or fifteen, have shown themselves bright, capable of improvement and well worth any effort expended upon them.

Our request for two single ladies is based upon this two-fold need of providing more adequately for the instruction of women in the country study classes and of training women who shall make suitable teachers for country primary schools for girls. (From Miss Best's report)

With five girls from the country in one school and three in another, all at their own expense, and others who would attend, the question of a Boarding School, largely self-supporting, for girls is urgent and the need must be met by the Mission. But even with a Boarding School the Woman's School must be continued as it meets a growing and urgent demand on the part of women and young married girls who cannot attend either a day or boarding school. (From Mrs. Hill's report)

The special idea I would present is that these two ladies be sent this winter or next Spring as being to my mind the most urgent need for re-enforcements.

The question of new stations also now comes before us, and before the Board and the Church.

We certainly must have another station south of Seoul if we are to unite the Presbyterian work of our own Southern Stations and that of the Southern Presbyterian Church with the Presbyterian work of the rest of Korea. Had it not been for the Roman Catholic troubles in Whang Hai province which took two months of my time Mr. Miller and I should have visited Koug ju and surrounding region and have had ready a full report to lay before the Board concerning a new station there - between Seoul, Taikun and the Southern Presbyterian station of Chum ju.

The mission requests a man for this work and I hope that even before the full report on the situation reaches you you will be able to see the desirability of such a man and send in a man ^{to be in the best} for that work.

2. Again the work in the extreme north presents so clear a call for a new station that the reading of the following extract from the Agan Chum Report will make the need apparent. Russian interests on the Yalu make it so uncertain as to how long the opportunity will last that it is doubly important we occupy

that region now and far less rooted while the people are open to gospel influences.

NEW STATION.

The northern part of North Pyeng An province and the territory across the Yalu in Manchuria constitute a large and

very needy field. The population of all the northern counties is much greater than we had previously supposed. The number of Korean settlers in Manchuria is surprisingly large, not only along the Yalu, but for several hundred *li* back in the interior. Even at Harbin, the new junction of the Manchurian railway with the branch to Vladivostock, 600 miles northeast of Port Arthur, we are told that there is a considerable Korean settlement. The work for the Koreans in Manchuria alone could profitably take the whole time of one missionary. On the Korean side of the river there are new promising groups in the counties of Cho San, Eui Won, and Kang Kai, and preaching has been done in the counties of Hu Chang and Cha Syung. The work in this section, though new, is developing rapidly. At present there are twelve meeting places, with an enrollment of 147, and 325 adherents.

The natural trade and political center of this region is Kang Kai, about equally distant (800-900 *li*) from Pyeng Yang and Syen Chyun. Difficulty of access for freight is not so great as would appear, boats on the Yalu coming to within 100 *li* of the town, though this route would of course be slow. The nearest steamer connection is with Ham Heng, and much of the foreign trade is with Ham Heng and Won San. The nearest telegraph office is Pak Chin, the central camp of the American Mining Company, about 400 *li* distant.

300 miles

Owing to the distance and the press of work near at hand, our present force is unable to give this territory the attention it needs. We therefore ask for two new clerical workers for this section, and we desire that the Mission, at this annual meeting, take action looking toward eventually setting aside this territory as a separate station.

The Presbyterian Church has the opportunity to evangelize this country - all of Korea. The station south of Seoul is imperatively needed to enable us to occupy the whole land strategically.

Let's go.

Concerning the Advanced School for Girls & Women here in P'yengyang I would ask attention to our request 3. for a "Special appropriation" at once to enable us to open it for 3 months this winter. The sum asked is only Yen 240. (\$120. U.S. Gold). but it will enable us to begin this, as we have all other work here - on a small scale from which it will build up naturally and thoroughly. If at all possible will you secure this appropriation at once.

We have also made request for Miss Best's furl to begin July 1, 1917 at end of 7 years of service. It is not only that she came out with the understanding that her furl was to come at end of 7 years, but it is that we all believe it will be better for her and for the work that she shall have her furl next year. She is not broken in health, but she has done a magnificent work under increasing pressure and strain and she is of such supplemental value as a missionary that we want to run no risk of a break down. Another year of such work and she will need the rest to be obtained from furl in order that she may continue in good trim for future work. If she goes home next July she will be the only one absent from the station that year. May we look to you to present the request if it seems to you a right one as it does to us.

An explanation of but one more request and I will finish this letter.

4. We ask as a "special appropriation" ^{this year} 600.⁰⁰ yen (\$300.00 U.S. 24) for quarters for Mr. Bernheisel. So far the Board has made no provision for housing Mr. Bernheisel and the members of the station have gladly housed him in guest houses but up at their own expense. He is now occupying Mr. Lee's guest house but Mr. Lee needs the room for his own convenience and efficiency in the work being no private room for conference or study and more pressing needs to now that they have taken into their family two of Mr. F. S. Miller's children. Mr. Bernheisel is certainly entitled to rooms of his own and the amount asked is a small one.

The work in all departments will progress - most of the men are in the County looking after work there. I had a short but good trip a few days ago and find things in promising condition still going. Mr. Moffett was with me enjoying the trip and adding greatly to its profit to the Mission. We join you in most cordial greetings to you and Mrs. Brown.

The Officers of the Church were greatly pleased with your letter concerning the photograph they sent you.

Very sincerely yours

Samuel A. Moffett

NORTHERN CIRCUIT, SOUTH PYENG
 PROVINCE
 From Annual Report of Dr. S. A. Moffatt,
 fell, September, 1902.
 Outstations, 33; Members, 590; Catechumens, 850; Baptized this year, 120; Catechumens received this year, 300.

This work is now organized into four smaller circuits, each under the care of a helper having in his charge from four to twelve outstations with their tributary groups of believers in many villages. I have not been able to visit all the outstations, seven of them not having received even one visit during the year, while there are a number of places in which interested inquirers are only waiting for a visit from the missionary to form them into a group of worshipers with regular meetings for Bible study. It has seemed more important to conserve the work already established and to provide more thorough instruction, discipline, and organization for the established churches, and so these new opportunities have been largely neglected. Could the time now be given to establishing and developing new groups, as it was given three and four years ago, I doubt not that in another three or four years the large work accomplished in these few years could be duplicated. Efficient as the helpers are in their sphere of service, they have not the missionary's power of organization of new work. Another man could soon organize another twenty or thirty churches.

The work is stronger and better organized than last year. The new plan for raising helper's salaries has proved a success, and in this and the north-eastern circuit combined sufficient was raised to warrant the employment of two new helpers. This plan was to request from each group a minimum sum as its proportion of the amount to be raised for four helpers. The amount was estimated by me, in consultation with the helpers then at work. With the exception of four out of our fifty churches, three of these in the famine district, all raised their proportion; while some of them sent in larger sums. Most of them raised their contribution by one subscription in the fall and spring, while several

have made it up by monthly subscriptions. The plan has proven very satisfactory to churches, helpers, and missionary, and will be continued. In but two churches was objection raised, but when the plan was fully explained, both cheerfully acceded and one of these raised more than had been requested of it.

There has been progress also in the matter of church building. Thirty-one groups are now provided with buildings, five of these having been built this year. Several larger buildings to replace those which were first provided for smaller congregations are either planned or are now under way.

The schools on this circuit number 13, with an enrollment of 142 pupils. More and more the desire for the establishment of better schools is growing, while the starting of the first school for girls marks quite an advance in sentiment. In Suk Chun the wife of helper Han has opened a school for girls under fourteen, giving instruction three hours each morning. They also come for study in the afternoons. She does this without financial remuneration. The increase in the number of helpers, enabling each one to give more time upon smaller circuits, has had marked effect. Helper Kang is developing his work much more thoroughly, his success in the training classes on his circuit west and north-west being very noticeable.

The Soon An city church, with its five associated chapels and one school, has won the victory in the struggles incident to its severe trials of the last two years. The Sabbath spent with them found a congregation of 200, with a considerable number to be received as catechumens. They are always ready to contribute to every cause we recommend, and their market-day preaching and zeal in carrying the Gospel to other villages is developing some strong churches. The Han Chun church has been most active in evangelistic effort, resulting in good prospect of seeing two new groups between them and the city. Their plan for a new church, in which they have been so deeply interested, has culminated in action. They bought a building two miles away with a view to using the material. With their leader, a man of some means and social position,

Pyeong Yang, Mar. 20th. 1903.

Dear Father and Mother,

Sam has been in the midst of a very critical situation down in Whang Hai Province for the last ten days or so. Not one dangerous to him in any way but a situation of great moment in the fight which is to decide whether the Korean officials or the Roman Catholics are to rule in that district - and so, of course, eventually in all Korea. Day before yesterday a courier came in with letters - one of them 12 closely written foolscap pages - giving details of the trials before the Inspector and of the whole situation in various parts of the Province. He says, "The French and 'Roman' Catholics are making every desperate effort to defeat justice and no doubt will succeed in a measure - but they cannot prevent all punishment - though they may prevent anything like adequate punishment. They are thoroughly unscrupulous and have no regard for justice, honor, or truth."

1000 2/12 25 (1917)

I guess that there is no doubt if Dr Underwood and Sam had not been there at this time and been supported by the American Minister, the Roman Catholics would have overcome the Roman Govt, assumed control, and backed by the French and possibly by the Russians, have extended their rule till they worked up a civil war or a Boer movement. The part of Russia is played very quietly as yet, but she has a finger in everywhere. The fact that the conflict is between R. Cs and the Govt rather than R. Cs and Christians, and that the victory, though not complete, is still a victory for the present, are two things to be very thankful for. Sam has been away six weeks today, but the condition ten days ago seemed so critical that something must be decided before very long, and I am hoping he can come home sometime next week. Mr Hunt was telegraphed for and left yesterday, to reach Harbin city tomorrow. Even as far north as this, Roman Catholics are fleeing into hiding for fear of being arrested and taken for

3

trial, and the Koreans say there are a great many more people attending the country churches now. The evil deeds of the Romanists have been brought to light and in all the trials not a Christian has been convicted of wrong doing - so of course many will flock to the church which is in the ascendency just as a few months ago they flocked to the Romanists in the hope of gaining power or of escaping officials. This will constitute a new danger in country groups and call for greater watchfulness from missionaries and native helpers. After my class with the women last Wed. a woman came up and very quietly asked for news from the "Moksa". I did not have Sam's letter then but told her I knew there was very serious work going on down there. Then she said "We want to hear that it has all turned out well. The women, a few of us have been gathering down in one of the houses in the city every day for this past week to pray for "Moksa" and for the work down in Whang Hai." Another

said "Our God is Almighty and we pray and believe that by His power the evil will be conquered by righteousness."

I am quite busy these days making some necessary repairs about the home. Am having a new coat of mud put on the outside of the house, cleaning and papering the kitchen, cleaning out our store room (which you would think a small grocery store) preparing the vegetable garden for seeds &c. &c.

So you see I am better, and am so glad to have a lot of Koreans around me and to be accomplishing some of the many things to be done.

I am trying, however, not to overdo. Sam's sends me a paragraph of caution in every letter, "because" he says, "you are just like your Mother about this." I am so full of thankfulness every day when I think of you both and your enjoyment of health and of the work in your hands.

Please give my regards to Mr James and to any friends in the church who inquire. A heart full of love for you both, from your daughter
Aheei.

44
RECEIVED

JUN 6 1905

Dr. HOWE.

Pyeong Yang, Korea, April 13th 1905.

To the Christian Endeavorers, Chicago Presbytery:

My dear Friends:-

The last three months have been about equally divided by me between the country and city, and therefore perhaps I had better tell you something of the things that have happened in each place.

To begin then with the country, during the last six weeks I have held three classes for Bible study in as many places. Each of the three classes was very interesting and profitable. I have already described this class work to you in previous letters so need not weary you with another account of it. However I do want to tell you of one feature of it. On several evenings we had open discussions on certain questions of interest to the church. One night after discussing the subject of family prayer I asked all who would promise to conduct daily family prayers hereafter to arise, and was delighted to see about thirty men arise. Ten days later at the other place I made the same request and this time about forty men arose. We can hardly estimate the influence for righteousness that such a course of proceedings may produce. It will bring the family together at least once a day, a thing that is practically unknown in the Orient. The women are very lightly regarded here. They eat apart from the men and there is consequently very little of that family life that is such a peculiar and blessed feature of Christian civilization. Little by little it is being introduced into the Christian community of the Orient. The Koreans are very quick to see the advantages of it and one of the most noticeable changes that comes over a Korean when he becomes a Christian is in his treatment of his women folks.

From the last place I visited, I was called over into the adjacent country to help a group select a site for a new church which they were trying to build. They had selected a fine site on a high place and had started to work, but were prevented by two old men in the village below. They declared that should the church be built there the singing would certainly disturb the souls of their ancestors who were buried a short distance back of the proposed site, and cause the ancestors to leave and thus be the certain ruin of the family. And then too, just across the valley was a tree inhabited by evil spirits who would be offended. And still more the church would be visible from their houses; so the only thing to do was to build in a low field at the foot of the hill. I reasoned with the old fellows for awhile and then thinking that their objections were purely sentimental, ordered the men to commence work. But no sooner had the work commenced than the old men flew into a rage and one of them declaring that he would kill, not us but himself, rushed into the house and presently came out again with a knife in his hand and the women of the house hanging on to his clothes. He succeeded in freeing himself from their hold and came rushing up the hill and again declaring that he would kill himself, actually did cut an ugly gash across his breast. Had we not jumped on to him and taken away the knife he might have carried out his threat. Meanwhile the other old man had picked up stones and was making a target out of the workmen, which resulted in a general decampment. Not wishing to be the cause of the death of the old man I of course at once offered to capitulate. We then tried several other sites only to have them resisted by others. We finally decided that we could not settle on a site that day and postponed further action for awhile hoping that things will take a turn for the better. The last I saw of the place the women of the house of the old man were sitting on the proposed site with several dangerous looking weapons in their hands. They

The Christians there were also trying to get some tile for the proposed church, but not being able to find any for sale determined to burn them. But tile cannot be burned without permission of the magistrate, so the leader went to see the magistrate to get permission, but the request was refused. I told them to come to Pyeng Yang and I would get a permit from the Governor. So I went in to see the Governor the other day and got the required permit. This will give you an idea of some of the difficulties these people have in such simple matters as building a church.

However there is an interesting sequel to my visit to the Governor. In the conversation he said he was wanting to get a man who knew how to cook foreign food and said that if I knew of such a person, he would be much obliged if I would let him know. I didn't know of such a person, but last Saturday a man from Wonsan applied to me for a job, saying that he knew how to cook. I was not in need of such a person so I gave him a letter to the Governor and sent him over. Sabbath morning I received a letter from His Excellency thanking me very warmly for the cook sent him and saying that he wanted to give a dinner to a few friends that Sabbath evening, but as he had not had time to lay in a supply of foreign food and cooking utensils, wouldn't I be so kind as to cook a dinner for four and send it over at six with the dishes necessary to serve it in the proper style? Of course I had the good excuse that I am a boarder myself and did not have the necessary things.

Our theological class of six students is studying here this month and I have an hour aday with them. So you see I have added to my work very much. Next month I expect to start on a tour of my country district. It will take about five weeks to make the rounds. This will be my last trip till fall, except an occasional one to groups nearer at hand.

With kindest regards I remain your missionary,
Chas. F. Bernheisel.

10
Sooul Korea April 21, 1903.

Hon. H. N. Allen

U.S. Minister Plenipotentiary

etc. etc. etc.

Board June 16 1903
RECEIVED

JUN 9 1903

Dr. Brown

Your Excellency:-

I have just returned from a trip in the Provinces of Whanghai, the seat of the recent Roman Catholic disturbances, and while I learned very little of special value still, an account of my experiences may be of interest.

While in the City of Haiju I called on the governor of the province. Hon Yi Yong-jik. He is a genuine Seoul Yangban, short, thick set and with a black beard. He received me with formal cordiality and our interview being free from the presence of other Koreans was a very satisfactory one. The Governor among other things told me that he thought the guilty people who are now confined in the provincial prison on proven crimes would probably be dealt with very lightly by Imperial orders. He said that both he himself and the Prefects throughout the province recognised the great difference between the character of the Roman Catholic converts and those of the Protestants. The latter he said were peaceful law-abiding people who never gave any trouble. I told him that I trust that in cases where any of our converts were accused before his tribunal he would not allow any plea to be set up on their behalf, but would fully and impartially investigate the matter. The only request I had to make was that they should not be punished until their guilt was first clearly proven.

I then called upon Mr. Yi Eung Ik the special Imperial Commissioner who investigated the R.C. troubles.

He said that his work was completed and his report prepared and that he would leave in a couple of days for Seoul to present it to the Emperor. He had about 20 or more Roman Catholic converts convicted of lawlessness, in prison, but he said that some of the heaviest criminals had escaped. He doubted if any heavy penalties would be inflicted, but that the degree of punishment would be determined by the Emperor.

The Commissioner was stopping in the Yamen of the Prefect of Hai-ju District, so I met this gentleman- Mr Yun Chu Yung and an old time acquaintance of mine. You may remember I introduced him to you on the train one day. He inquired after you health and wishes to be remembered to you. He said the Roman Catholic matter was a most serious one. I told him of the rumor in Seoul that the French Legation Interpreter Mr. Ye In Wi, a Roman Catholic convert, was to be appointed governor of Whang Hai. He said they had already heard it in Hai-ju and if it was done it would be a very serious thing indeed for the peace of the province.

My own observation has led me to the following conclusions.

1. The non-christain people of the province are thoroughly aroused against the Roman Catholics for their behavior and are ready for any acts of violence. I do not think there will be any organized or wide-spread uprising against the R.Cs., but I do think they will be treated as bandits and felons generally and will have a hard time.

2. There was a general rumor in circulation that just as soon as the Imperial Commissioner left for Seoul, the police, soldiers and pedlars of Hai-ju were going to pay back some of the scores they had against them

I do not think there is anything in this rumor, but I do think that there will be local persecution of the R.C. Converts throughout the province, and that they will have to pay pretty heavily for their short lease of power.

3. Already the spirit of demoralization is entering the ranks of the R.C.'s. The rumor of the police-soldier-peddler uprising against them has frightened them. In the district of Su-hung their leader has been arrested and beaten by the Prefect while the local Peddlars Guild has seized and beaten a number of converts and extorted money from them. I had one application from an entire Roman Catholic Church to come over to us. I refused it. Mr. Cable informs me that he could easily gather in a thousand men from among the scattering R.C. people. This indicates the panic. A few are also going back to paganism resetting up their idols and fetiches.

In summing it all up it is clear that the native R.C. leaders went beyond all bounds in their defiance of Korean law and government. It is firmly believed by the people that this was done under the direction of the Foreign Priests and as a result both they and their cult are lastingly discredited before the people of the province. Indirectly this will bring great credit to the Churches under the American Missions as the contrast between the two cults has become almost unduly emphasized by the mistaken policy of the Roman Catholic priests. I do not rejoice in their fall. I am heartily sorry for it. I know that Roman Catholic Christianity has incurred an undeserved odium by the lawlessness of the native converts, but the situation has to be faced by them and it is a most serious one.

There is a nasty storm gathering about them.
I do not anticipate that it will involve us. The
feelings of the officials and people appears to be
very friendly to us.

Very sincerely yours,

(Sig.) Geo. Heber Jones.

THE KOREA FIELD.

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CHANG YUN EUB.

*From Annual Report of Rev. C. E.
Sharp, June, 1903.*

This work still continues to be a prob-
lem with no solution in sight. The
element that gives tone to the church life
lives in the Eub. It attends the services
with sufficient frequency to escape dis-
cipline; it takes no interest in the Bible
or Bible study or prayer. The spiritual
side of the Christian life seems to con-
cern it but little and their obligations as
Christians rest very lightly upon them.
Last fall one man went over to the Cath-
olics for the protection which he thought
he would get by so doing. But when it
became apparent in the recent troubles
that the priest had not the power which
the people thought he had, this man
wished to return to us. Our workers all
say that the above-mentioned element is
simply after power and influence, and I
fear they are correct. The leader how-
ever is of a different stamp. He lives at
Ot Kol, but every Sunday, rain or shine,
leaves the more interesting work at
home and goes over to the Eub to con-
duct the services. He recognizes the
situation, and is praying and working to
improve it.

KEEPING THE SABBATH.

*From Annual Report of Rev. A. G. Wel-
bon, June, 1903.*

One of the young men in attendance at
the class, after his return home, ob-
tained work in the gold mines. The wages
received were about three times what
is paid on the farm. He was very poor
and a comparatively new believer, yet
when Sunday came he put away his tools

and gathered with the little group to
worship, even though it meant sacrific-
ing one seventh of his income. Some, I am
sorry to say, whose names have been on
our roll a much longer time, did not,
under the same circumstances, keep the
Sabbath, and had to be disciplined.

Under date of May 7th., 1903, Dr. Mof-
fett writes from Pyeng Yang:—

We had a good day in the church here
last Sabbath, baptizing 51 men and wo-
men and administering the Lord's Sup-
per to 580 communicants. We are now
setting up the belfry for our fine new
bell, the gift of Mrs. Garratt of San Fran-
cisco. It is a 450 pound bell and has a
beautiful tone, which it is a pleasure to
hear.

On March 5th., 1903, Miss Best writes
from Whang Ju:—

Since February 6th. I've had three
country classes: The first one at Han
Chun, about 30 miles from Pyeng Yang,
with an attendance of 49 women; the
second at Cha San, nearly 30 miles from
Pyeng Yang in another direction, with
an attendance of 53 women; and the third
one here at Whang Ju, about 35 miles
south of Pyeng Yang, with an attendance
of 47 women. The attendance on these
classes, both as to numbers and regulari-
ty, is better than ever before. More wo-
men can read. Some are gaining a better
idea of what Christian living really means.
The women who attend the classes are
not those who come in just for the week
of Bible study and then pass beyond
our influence, but they are, almost with-
out exception, women who belong to
some group of Christians; they attend
church services, learn to read, are re-
ceived as catechumens, and thus put
themselves in the position of learners.
Some of them have been baptized. At
one class this year, with an attendance
of 26, 16 were baptized women. Some-
times about half of the women have been
baptized, but often, I think, the baptized
women number less than half, sometimes
not more than a third of the attendants.
It is these baptized and catchumen wo-
men (the latter themselves sadly in need
of instruction) who are to commend the
Gospel to the hundreds of heathen wo-
men around them. So that the work of

and much of the foreign trade is with Ham Heung and Won San. The nearest telegraph office is Pak Chin, the central camp of the American Mining Company, about 400 *li* distant.

Owing to the distance and the press of work near at hand, our present force is unable to give this territory the attention it needs. We therefore ask for two new clerical workers for this section, and we desire that the Mission, at this annual meeting, take action looking toward eventually setting aside this territory as a separate station.

SOWING THE SEED.

By Rev. F. S. Miller.

The region immediately south of Seoul has been worked by our mission only since 1897, and while some reaping has been done, it is still seed time there. In seed time the farmer is expected to sow, not reap.

On our last trip one journey was from Sa Chang to An Song, a distance of twenty miles. Helper Kim went one road, and I another. We met a good many merchants, and especially a large number of "chang kun" or marketers on their way home from An Song market, with the result that we gave out 500 leaflets, offering a word or two of explanation with each one.

Arrived in the afternoon at An Song, we made our way to the market place, accompanied by one of the resident Christians and armed with 1000 leaflets. These were soon taken from our hands and, had it not been too late in the day, we could have distributed another thousand. In such a busy place this is the best way to preach. Some refused to accept them, but they were not many, and the mere fact that we offered and they refused may lead some to conviction of sin.

The next day another Korean companion, who had been left at Sa Chang to continue the meetings, came through a small market place where it was market day. (Markets are held every fifth or seventh day at each market place.) Here he distributed some three or four hundred tracts. The following day, after holding a morning service, teaching a class, and examining some candidates for baptism, I ate an early lunch, mounted my bicycle, and rode ten miles over the hills to Ip Chang. ("Chang"

is market place.) On the way I was misdirected, but felt sure it was God's guidance. When I reached an out-of-the-way town where they were butchering an ox, and consequently some fifteen persons had gathered, I felt sure I was led to them. One was a well-known character in the region, a man of unusual strength of mind who had heard already of Christianity. He welcomed me and told the crowd to take the tracts. I hope he was drawn the closer to his Savior by that act.

When I arrived at Ip Chang a large crowd gathered round to see the bicycle and accepted the leaflets as fast as I could hand them out. Presently a resident Christian came up and helped me. Together we made our way through the crowds, then to different parts of the market place, and gave out about 500 leaflets.

The group at An Song, by the way, is the result of a leaflet given by a school-boy to a soldier at the palace gate in Seoul, and it is the largest group we have in this portion of the field. God blesses and uses our tracts. They cost us only seventy cents gold a thousand and, supposing only five hundred of them are read, they are listened to by groups of from two to ten persons. Supposing that out of the thousand or more who thus read or hear the Gospel one is saved to eternal life, what a good investment!

THE THEOLOGICAL CLASS.

From General Report of Pyeng Yang Station, 1903.

The Council having given us permission to take under our care four more men as candidates for the Ministry, our Theological Class of six students was formally begun and instruction has now been given practically covering the course of study outlined for the first of the five years' course.

Three sessions were held in January, April and July. These together with the attendance upon the regular Winter and Summer Training Classes have given the men about three months of instruction, the rest of their time being spent in active service in connection with which their studies are carried on. All of them are supported by the Korean Church and are engaged in evangelistic work.

Four of the six men are ordained Elders. All have previously filled the position of Teacher, Leader or Assistant; have been closely associated with the Missionary for from six to ten years, and all have had a Korean education, giving them a fair knowledge of Chinese literature. They have attended our Training Classes for from seven to eleven years.

The work for the first year has included a brief course of instruction as follows:—

Theology proper and the Shorter Catechism by Dr. Moffett.

Lectures on Soteriology by Mr. Baird.

Jewish History by Mr. Swallen.

Homiletics by Mr. Lee.

The Gospel of Matthew and Ancient History by Mr. Hunt.

Studies in the Pentateuch by Mr. Baird and Mr. Swallen.

Lessons in Arithmetic by Mr. Bernheisel.

They will enter upon the second year's course when they assemble in December for the Winter Training Class.

As these men will probably be our first ordained ministers a brief account of them is presented.

The oldest in point of Christian experience is Elder Yang Chun Paik, aged 33, who was baptized in 1893. For three years associated with Dr. Moffett and for six years with Mr. Whittemore in the Northern work, he has been the chief Helper in the work now constituting the Syun Chun Station.

Elder Kim Chong Syep, aged 41, was baptized in 1895; served as Teacher and Hospital Evangelist with Dr. Wells for two years, and for eight years has been Church Leader or Assistant to Dr. Moffett and Mr. Lee in the Pyeng Yang City Church, where his marked spiritual influence led to his ordination in 1900 as the first Elder in our work.

The oldest in point of years is Elder Pang Ki Chang, now 41, who when a leader of the Tong Haks in 1894, and fleeing for his life, met the missionary in Whang Hai Province and followed him to Pyeng Yang. He was baptized in 1895. After service as teacher and helper with Mr. Lee for three years he has been for five years associated with Mr. Baird and Mr. Hunt as helper in the prosperous work of the Western Cir-

cuit, in which work he has been their main reliance.

Helper Song Nin Syei, aged 34, decided to declare himself a Christian after a beating received at prayer-meeting during the persecutions of 1894. He was baptized in 1895. He was leader of a country group, then teacher and for four years has been associated with Mr. Hunt as a chief factor in the development of the work in Central Whang Hai province.

Helper Yi Ki Pong, aged 35, was one of those who stoned the missionaries on the streets of Pyeng Yang in 1891. He was converted after removal to Wonsan (Gensan) where he was baptized in 1896. Associated there with Mr. Swallen as colporteur he returned to Pyeng Yang when Mr. Swallen was transferred here in 1899 and since then has been his main helper on the Anak Circuit.

Elder Kil Sun Chu, aged 34, was baptized in 1897 and for five years has been a leader or assistant in the Pyeng Yang City church. Although almost blind he is an able preacher, a deep thinker and a man of rare good judgment and spiritual perception.

These men are already evangelists of great power, of considerable experience and of ripe Christian character, upon whose labors the Spirit of God has placed His seal. They are zealous and consecrated and willing to endure hardness, making sacrifices and working with enthusiasm from love of the Master, even though the salaries received have not been sufficient to support their families. They are men who give evidence of having been called of God to the Ministry.

ANOTHER CLASS FOR WOMEN.

From General Report of Syen Chyen

Station, 1903.

The Eui Ju class was announced by letters to 24 groups, inviting the women and urging the men to make it possible for the women to attend. The class was taught in three divisions, each meeting three times daily. Besides there were morning prayers and evening conferences, and one important noon meeting at which it was decided that a girls' school should be established in Eui Ju city, and money was subscribed for its

